Vol. XXVI....No. 7,804.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Alexander H. Stephens Before the Committee of Fifteen.

RUSINESS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

International Railroad Line to Halifax.

Whisky Banished from the Capitol ... 33 to 2.

The Habeas Corpus Bill Postponed Till To-Day.

A UNIFORM MILITIA.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Missouri Asks for \$6,775,000 Reimbursement and the House Approves It-68 to 25.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE COMMITTEE ON TELEGRAPHS.

Senator Foster appointed the following Special Commit a charter to a company to build telegraph wires over all the post-routes in the United States: Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Clark, Harris, Brown and Nesmith, of whom three are said to be favorable to making the grant and two against it. The Committee had a meeting this morning and discussed the general subject of telegraphs and telegraphing. Mr. Brown layored the Government taking charge of all the telegraph wires in the United States, and operating them in connection with the Post-Office Department, while some of the others are in favor of the most unlimited grant to the company to run new common highways, through cities, over bridges or whereever they choose to go, all State or corporation laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The Committee adjourned

To-morrow the late Senator Foot's death will be

announced in both Houses, and but little other business

On Friday the Senate will take up and make a special order of the subject of invalid pensions.

The subject of the constitutional amendment regulating representation will soon be brought up by the introduction of Mr. Broomall's amendment, for which it is b lieved a two-third vote can be had in both Houses. It denies representation to that portion of the people where males over 21 years of age are denied right of suffrage, except for crime or participation in rebellion.

LIQUOR TO BE DISPENSED WITH.

Senator Wilson offered a resolution to-day to expel all kinds of intoxicating liquors from the Capitol. Mr. Mc-Dongall, whose failings are so well known here, demanded "civil rights" of the Democratic side of the House. A call was made, but only Garrulous Davis voted with him. Mr. Sanlsbury was in his seat, but did not seem to under-

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

A general onslaught is being made on Chauncey M. Depewby the friends of the other applicants for the Collectorship, all of whom consider that they must make Democrats from New-York were here yesterday, and are especially bitter on Depew. The matter seems to be all

MR. STEPHENS'S TESTIMONY.

Alexander H. Stevens was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day for several hours. He gave a rosecolored account of the South, its condition and its hopes.

PERSONAL. Senator Wright has not been to the Senate since the day he voted against the Civil Rights bill after the veto. He continues very weak.

Senator Dixon recovers very slowly, and may not be able to resume his seat for some time to come. Senator Wilson and several others left for their homes

this afternoon, to return on Monday. Secretary Stanton left the city this morning on a visit

to his mother. He will probably be gone several days. AIR LINE TO NEW-YORK.

Thaddeus Stevens's Special House Committee on an air line railroad to New York, recently had two more members added, and the committee was practically instructed to report a bill for a new road. They met this morning, and without any material opposition instructed Mr. Stevens

THE PRESIDENT IN A STATE OF SIEGE. A number of dilapidated politicians are here besieging the President daily to give them office, and remove Republicans who do not sustain his Southern policy. Not-

withstanding all their assertions to the contrary, there is at present no prospect of their success.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI. Col. Thomas having been relieved from the superin tendency of Freedmen's affairs in Mississippi, Gen. T. J. Woods, commanding the Department, has been tempowarily assigned to the duties of Assistant Commissioner of

OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER. The first volume of the official army register, published in compliance with an act of Congress, has just made its appearance. It was intended to embrace the names of all volunteer officers of the New-England States, together with a brief sketch of the history of the different regiments, promotions, discharges, dismissals, transfers and a large amount of other data of interest to former officers of the volunteer force. The mistakes and omissions in this edition will probably lead to its suppression by order of Congress. The next volume, now being printed, will soon be issued, and is to embrace the same facts relative to New-York and New-Jersey regiments. The series will consist of eight volumes, which will be issued from time time to time, from the Government Printing Office, and

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$590.

will be forwarded to all applicants on the receipt of one

PREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA The Chief Surgeon of Freedmen's affairs in North Caro-Jina, in answer to a communication from the Bureau de,

"The people generally say they are too poor to take care of any but themselves, and the Bureau is here for the purpose of earing for the colored people."

He does not think the people of the State are yet ready to do all that might be needed if the Bureau were with-

Drs. A. W. Leighton of Brooklyn, N. Y., and H. B. Knowles of Pembroke, Me., were to-day appointed ex-

amining surgeons of the Pension Bureau. LEAVE OF ABSENCE

for six months has been granted Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, formerly commanding the Cavalry Corps of

the Army of the Potemac. THE TEST OATH.

Loval gentlemen arriving here daily from Virginia strongly oppose any modification of the test oath looking to the admission to Congress of men who were identified with the late Rebellion, but, on the contrary, desire its provisions to be made still more stringent, and assert that in their opinion the Radicals are the truest and best

THE LINCOLN FUNERAL CAR. At the sale of the United States Military Railroad supplies to-day, at Alexandria, the gorgeous funeral car which conveyed the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., was purchased by ex-Marshal Ward H. Lamon for a

SMUGGLING TO BE STOPPED.

The Senate Committee on Commerce is preparing to report a bill for the prevention of smuggling at the scaports and on the Canadian frontier. ESCAPED.

Oscar Mankin, one of the Alexandria Rebels, convicted of murder on Christmas last, on the occasion of the riots, has escaped from prison.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. Unless the friends of Mr. Johnson's policy have more witnesses to examine, the Reconstruction Committee will soon close their case and report finally to Congress. THE MISSOURI WAR BILL

passed the House this afternoon without a call of the ayes and nays, and the disposition is increasing, on the part of Congress, to assume the entire war debt of the loyal States; that the South may thereby be compelled to share equally with the North, the burden of debt which their crimes have entailed upon the country.

To The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 11, 1866.

GEN. GRANT MULLETED.

Gen. Grant to-day acknowledged the service of a warrant for fast driving, and appeared before the Justice of the Peace and paid the fine.

LANDS TAKEN UP.

the Peace and paid the fine.

LANDS TAKEN UP.

A rush for land for actual settlement is now taking place. Reports received at the General Land Office show that over 49,700 acres were entered at the District Land Office of Broomeville, Mo. The greater portion were for actual homestead settlement, part cash sales, amounting to \$10,462, and the residue bounty land locations. At the La Orosse Office, Wis., 7,436 acres were taken up, and at Topeka, Kansas, 5,000 acres were taken up, making in all 65,162 acres.

PREEDMEN'S LADOR WANTER

There are at present in the city ontic anomalor of planters and agents for the purpose of hiring freedmen to labor on plantations in Tennessee, Mississippi and other Southern States. Among them one of the latter State, who wishes to hire 250, and up to Saturday night, had engaged nearly 200; and a lady of the former State, who will engage quite a number. It is estimated that about 450 were hired last week by these and other parties, and left for their new places of abode.

PARDON WARRANTS.

PARDON WARRANTS. PARDON WARRANTS.

Warrants for pardon were issued from the AttorneyGeneral's office to-day, by direction of the President, for
40 individuals, the majority of whom are residents of
Georgis, Louisiana and Texas. A few were pardoned under the first exception, but the majority of them under
the \$20,000 clause.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF POREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The Secretary of State has sent a letter to Representative Washburne of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, showing the necessity for the passage of the bill amendatory of the act to encourage immigration. The first section, placing restrictions upon visiting passenger vessels in the port of New-York, the Secretary explains, is to assure the immigrants of Government protection, and caution them against the devices of sharpers. In the second section, the provision for a summary proceeding against persons illegally restraining immigrants on ship-board, can only prevent abuses which usually remain uninvestigated, on account of the transcient stay of the wronged. It is stated that every passenger vessel arriving in New-York since the establishment of the United States Emigrant office, without exception, has violated the passenger acts of 1855 and 1860. Other outrages have been committed. To remedy such abuses the Commissioner of Immigration is empowered to sue for penalties incurred; to unite in one action all causes of proceeding against any one ship or vessel; to cause the testimony of ENCOURAGEMENT OF POREIGN IMMIGRATION. sioner of Immigration is empowered to sue for penalties incurred; to unite in one action all causes of proceeding against eny one ship or vessel; to cause the testimony of witnesses to be taken before any commissioner of the United States, and to compound any such penalties. This is designed to prevent tedious suits, and obtain speedy justice. The sixth section requires all penalties to be paid to the Superintendents, and by them accounted for to the Commissioner, as the person in whose hands it is found advisable to concentrate all matters in which emigrants are interested. Another section makes it penal in masters and captains to bring criminals to the United States. An exemplary penalty is inserted to prevent collusion between masters of vessels and criminals. The 12th section requires a survey of pessenger ships by naval surgeons, and the issue of licenses authorizing the number of passengers, the overcrowding of whom is one of the most frightful of abuses against emigrants. The establishment of emigrant offices is contemplated at Boston, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia, with superintendents at each, excepting that the two last named poets are placed under one superintendent. The necessity of such offices as to each of these points is fully canvassed. With reference to New-Orleans it is stated that 6,000,000 acres of public lands invite emigrants to Louisiana.

ence to New-Oreans it is stated that 6,000,000 acres of public lands invite emigrants to Louisiana.

BALE OF HORSES AND MULES.

Reports of the sales of animals received at the Quartermaster-General's office to date, show sales since May 1, 1865, of 108,751 horses at d 103,432 mules; total, 212,183 annimals, for which the Government has received the sum of \$14,621,022.

of \$14,621,022.

INDIAN TREATY SIGNED.

A treaty with the Bois Fort Band of Chippewas was signed on Saturday by Commissioners Cooley and S. E. Webb, on the part of the Government. By this treaty the United States obtains the Vermillion Lake gold fields, and the Bois Fort Bana, a new reservation 50 miles further west. The Indians return perfectly satisfied with the liberal spirit exhibited by the Commissioners of the United States.

States.

STEPHENS AS A WITNESS.

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia appeared as a witness before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, and will conclude his testimenty to-morrow as to the condition and disposition of the people of the South. It is said that he was very deliberate and careful in all of his replies to the questions asked, and that his testimony is of an interesting character. He will this week return to Georgia.

Georgia.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The President has not yet appointed a Customs Collector for the Port of New-York, but there is reason to believe that suspense on this subject will soon be removed.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL A LAW.

The enrolled Civil Rights bill was last night filed at the State Department, and will to-morrow be officially published as a law.

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THE CATTLE-PLAGUE IN ANTWERP.

The following correspondece has been received at the State Department:

The following correspondece has been received at the State Department:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

ANYWERF, March 13, 1806.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Annessy.

Sin: Having been this morning informed the cattle plague has recently broken out with much virulence in your Province, and especially in the neighborhood of this city, knowing that this formidable cattle disease is a subject of much interest to all countries bolding international communication, I am anxious to communicate to my Government any facts relating to its nature, progress or measures of arrest, which may prove valuable in the contingency of its transatiantic development. As I am enzions to communicate only well authenticated facts, may I beg you to favor me with a statement whether the disease has really broken out as I have been informed; to what extend it has progressed, and what means you have found most effectual in preventing its spread. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Translation.]

Province of Government of Anyment

Inily, your obedient servant.

John Wilson, United States Consul.

[Translation.]

Provisional Government of Antwerp.

March 14, 1866.

Mr. Consult: According to the desire expressed in your letter of the 13th inst., I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a pamphlet on the "Cattle Pingue," containing the regulations in force upon this subject in Belgium. I also inclose a copy of the law of the 7th of February last, and of the Royal and Ministerial decrees, as well as the instructions with respect to these new regulations. The cattle plague, to which you refer in your note, has not been observed in the Province of Antwerp since the 2d of February, but has just broken out agaig. It appeared at the same time in three different parishes, viz.: Antwerp, Stamand and Maxem. In the two first localities the disease was suppressed by the sancifice of four animals. In the last it became far more important, it was found necessary to sacrifice all the animals, to the number of 136, in the stable of a distiller at Maxem. The veterinary surgeous state that, on examination of the bodies after death, they found 22 animals affected by the disease. This outhreak has now been stamped out, and every precantionary measure has been faken to remove any danger which may result the perform.

Receive, Mr. Consul, the assurance of my nerve distinguished

Receive. Mr. Consul, the assurance of my very distinguished siring his opinion in regard to the propriety of withdraw To John Wilson, esc., U. S. Consul Antwerp.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1866.

POSTAL.

During the months of March the Postmaster-General caused the following Post-Offices to be recepened: In Virginia, 104; in North Carolina, 39; in West Virginia, 8; in Georgia, 30; in Tennessee, 22; in Mississippi, 5; in Delaware, 8; in Arkansas, 11; in Texas, 26; in South Carolina, 4; and in Louisiana, 9. Total, 247. The Department has also in the same time established 139 new offices; 36 have been discontinued and the names of 25 changed.

changed.

Special Agent Parker, who has supervision of the Virginia mail service, came up yesterday and reports most favorably on the restoration of postal facilities in that quarter. Contractors are performing the service regularly, and with fidelity. The Post-Offices are well attended to, and the people are generally highly pleased with the mail attracements.

RAILROAD TRAVEL RESUMED.

Information has been received that Augusta, Ga., is again united to Charleston, S. C., by railroad, the completion of the track-laying having been finished on the 5th inst.

The Senate has confirmed the following named Briga-dier-General's to be Major-Generals by brevet: Thomas H. Neill, Benjamin J. Spooner, Morgan H. Chrysler and Martin T. McMahon.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition asking for Congressional aid for the building of a European and North American railroad, to connect Halifax with the United States.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign

Mr. Sherman presented petitions for protection to American industry, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

PROTECTION TO ARMY OFFICERS. PROTECTION TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. CLARR, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary to protect army officers from liability to the civil courts for acts done in the performance of military duty, asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, the subject being covered by a bill already reported from the Committee.

It was so ordered.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for the completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific Railroad to November next, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

ern Pacific Railroad to November next, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

EDUCATION FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. SUMME offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing a system of education for the soldiers in the army of the United States, so that the time which is not employed in post or garrison duty may be occupied in moral and intellectual improvement, to the end that the army of the United States may be a marsery of officers and also of citizens.

LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol building.

Mr. McDougall made a few remarks on the subject, which he concluded by saying that he was in favor of wine, whisky and war.

Mr. WILSON said that during the last few years the employes of the Capitol had been taxed to keep members of Congress in whisky. Whisky had been kept in committee rooms and other parts of the Capitol building for the accommodation of Congressmen.

Mr. McDougall demanded the Yeas and Nays on the adoption of the resolution.

doption of the resolution. Mr. Grimes said that the resolution ought to go to the

adoption of the resolution.

MI. GRIMES said that the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. CLARK said that he did not know how the matter was now, but a year or two ago little boys employed as pages were sent home drunk. There should be something done to prevent the disgraceful scenes which had been witnessed about the Capitol of late.

Mr. CONNESS made some remarks on the evils of intemperance in legislative bodies.

Mr. McDoGGALL said he did not know but it would be well for the sober Senator from California (Conness) to indulge himself in a little generous wine. He did not know but what it would be better for the Senator from New-Hampshire (Clark) to do so also, and he was £575 that it would have a kindly influence ou the Sehator from Massachusetts (Wilson) to do the same thing.

The resolution was adopted by Yeas 33, Nays 2—Messrs.
Davis and McDougall voting in the negative.

Mr. POMEROT called up the bill to reimburse the State of Kansas for the expenses in calling out the militia to repel invasions. Which was passed.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The House bill in relation to the writ of habeas corpus

oncerning it.

Mr. Epatrons desired a postponement, as he wished to examine the bill. He was fearful that injustice might be done under this bill in some of the districts of the country where martial-law has not existed.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-prorow.

Mr. Clark called up the bill in relation to the qualifica-tion of furors and writs of error in certain cases.

This bill, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, is

This bill, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, is as follows:

That no person shall be disqualified to act upon any Grand or Petit Jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury founded upon public rumor, statements in the public journals or common notoriety, provided he be otherwise competent, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court, upon his declaration under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act importially upon the matters to be submitted to him.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that any question of law arising upon the trial of any person in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for any offense, the panishment whereof may be death, may be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error to be sued out within 60 days after the entry of the final judgment in such case in the Court below, and thereupon proceedings shall be stayed in said Courts and the questions of law heard and determined in axid Supreme Court of the United States, and such order sent to the Court below, affirming or reversing the judgment as the determination of such questions of law may require.

Mr. Harris desired the postponement of the above, and it was postponed until to-morrow.

CHOLERA CONGRESS.

Mr. WILSON asked the Senate to take up a resolution for the representation of the United States at the Infernational Cholera Congress at Constantinople.

Mr. Sumner said this subject was before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he thought the Senate should wait for the report of that committee.

Mr. WILSON said it would cost only \$2,000 to defray the expenses of two army surgeons to Constantinople. The resolution was recommended by the Surgeon-General of the army.

Mr. Somner said that the question which came up in

Mr. SOMNER and that the question whose came up in the Committee on Foreign Relations was whether it was best to have the representatives of the United States at the Commission confined to army officers, or whether it ought not to be composed in part of citizen surgeons. Mr. Grams asked if the Cholera Commission had not

adjourned.

Mr. Summer said his information was that it had ad-

ourned, but not sine die.

Mr. Wilson then withdrew his motion to call up the

Mr. NYE called up the bill appropriating certain sums, in the aggregate amounting to \$2,250,000, for the relef of Naval Contractors, to indemnify them against loss sustained in building vessels of war for the Government. This bill was drawn up in pursuance of the recommendation of a commission appointed to investigate the sub-

ject.
Mr. Grimes read an analysis of the cases presented in
the bill, which he said was prepared at his request by the
Navy Department. He opposed the bill because it was an
"omrabus" bill, not because it did not contain some just Calins.

Mr. Conness spoke of the bill as containing too great a combination of claims. He hoped each case would be put

mpon its merits separately.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that he, Mr. Van Winkle and Mr.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that he, Mr. van winkle and Mr. Nye, were constituted a sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider the subject embraced in the bill. They had given the matter a great deal of attention, and their report had received the sanction of the Naval Committee, with the exception of one of its scenders, Mr. Grimes. He believed all the claims on the bill were just, as they had all been carefully and separately examined. Further consideration of the subject was postponed

Congressional Districts in any State. A few other minor or verbal changes were made.

The Senate adjourned at 44 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Mr. HOLMIS (N. Y.) presented the resolution of the Michigan Assembly and of the New-York Legislature, declaring that the action of the New-York Senators on the Civil Rights bill was approved, and requesting the New-York Representatives to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto.

Mr. WARNER (Conn.) made a personal explanation relating to his absence when the vote was taken on the Civil Rights bill. It was his understanding that he was paired with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania, who was absent on account of sickness. If he (Mr. Warner) had been present, he should have voted most cheerfally for the bill.

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. ELIOT (Nass.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the issue of American registers to the steam vessels Michigan Dispatch and Wm. K. Miner, with an amendment applying to a dozen other lake steamers. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

CLAIMS.

Mr. Western Mark and Mr. Washeren (Mass.) and

Mr Wasburn (Ind.) and Mr. Wasburn (Mass.) and Messrs. Delano and Thornton, presented a large number of adverse reports from the Committee on Claims, which were laid on the table.

which were laid on the table.

LAND OFFICE IN IDAHO.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to establish a Land Office in the Territory of Idaho, which was considered and passed.

ARMY PAY.

Mr. SCHENCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a substistute, the bill to regulate the pay of the Army, and asked that it be postponed and made a special order for this day fortnight, and until disposed of. It was so ordered.

PINSION TO WILLIAM MERCER.

posed of. It was so ordered.

Mr. BUNDY (Obio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that William Mercer, of the County of Ross, State of Ohio, had furnished seven sons and one grandson to the Army of the United States, during the late Rebellion, some of whom were minors, and were killed or died in the service, and that William Mercer and his wife were aged and infirm, and without the necessary means to support themselves in their oldage, and instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of Wm. Mercer on the list of lavalid Pensioners.

NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to make the shares in National Banks hable to attachment and levy of execution, under State law for the payment of debts of the own-

Mr. ECKLEY (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months extra pay to the returned prisoners who survived the fate of the steamer Sultana, the same as other returned prisoners as allower.

are allowed.

A "GOAR."

Mr. Rick (Maine) offered a resolution reciting that a morning paper announced the fact that the Manhaitan club of New-York proposed to give to James Brooks a public dinner next Monday, and that Messrs. Stockton and Voorhees were expected to be present, and resolving that the Chairman of the Committee of Elections, and such other members of that Committee as may be invited, shall be granted leave of absence to attend such meeting and dinner. [Laughter.]

and dinner. [Laughter.]
Mr. Handing (Ky.) wanted to move an amendment, but
Mr. Rice of Maine withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Rice of Maine withdrew the resolution.

PERSONAL AGAIN.

Mr. INGERSOLI (Ill.) rose to a personal explanation, and stated that he was represented in The Baltimore American as having engaged the other day in making dilatory motions to prevent a vote on the Civil Rights bill. He disclaimed doing so, leaving the credit of such motions to his friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge).

The Speaker stated that the correction of the mistake had appeared in this morning's Baltimore American. RELIEF OF PAYMASTERS.

Mr. McDocoall said he did not know but it would be well for the soder Senator from California (Conness) to indulge himself in a little generous wine. He did not know but what it would be better for the Senator from New Hampshire (Clark) to do so also, and he was 20% that it would have a kindly influence on the Senator from Massachusetts (Wilson) to do the same thing.

The resolution was adopted by Yeas 33, Nays 2—Messra. Davis and McDougall voting in the negative.

Mr. Pomerov called up the bill to reimburse the State of Kansas for the expenses in calling out the militia to repel invasions. Which was passed.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The House bill in relation to the writ of habeas corpus was then taken up and read.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the bill was a very important one. He moved that its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow. He believed the bill to be wholly unconstitutional, and asked time to examine it.

Mr. HINDERSON spoke in favor of Mr. Saulsbury's motion. He did not believe the bills, it had not been examined.

Mr. CLARK did not believe that Senators on the other side needed further time to consider the bill. It was evident they had examined it, and made up their opinions concerning it.

Mr. Enumyns desired a postponement, as he wished to the first which is a postponement, as he wished to the proper accounting of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs why this bill was reported to increase the compensation of Paymasters, while the compensation. He thought there was no precedent for such legislation.

Mr. CLARK did not believe that Senators on the other consideration in the compensation of Paymasters was a volunteer of the Mr. Ballshappy was a subject to the proper accounting of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs why this bill was reported to increase the other than the proper accounting the paymasters was a popular to the compensation of Paymasters while the compensation of Paymasters was a volunteer of the subject to increase the number of the compensation of Paymasters was

tion was to be. This bill should not be passed for the sake of incompetent paymasters who may have lost moneys on account of irregularities; and as to competent paymasters, many of them had made small fortunes if not large ones by the office.

Mr. Schinger said that the Committee on Military Affairs had reported this bill actuated by a sense of public justice toward these officers, and the Committee was not to be deterred by any outery of popular clamor. The gentleman from New-York (Davis) had said there was no precedent for this bill. That was not so; there were precedents for it. A bill was passed after the war with Mexico allowing paymasters a similar commission.

cedents for it. A bill was passed after the war with Mexico allowing paymasters a similar commission.

Mr. Davis thought that as that was a sin of commission, it should be followed by the sin of omission.

Mr. SCHENCK—Then you back out from your first position that there was no precedent for this bill?

Mr. Davis—Oh, certainly.

Mr. LeBlond inquired whether any calculation had been made to ascertain how much this bill would draw from the Treasury.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he had, but could not now give the precise flaures. He explained that when pay.

Mr. Schenck replied that he had, but could not now ments were made in the field or on the march, or to troops anywhere in the front, they were made, especially in the first years of the war, without experience in the mode of business either at Washington or in the field. They were made without forms sufficient to instruct, advise and lead those paymasters to an exact and precise performance of their duties, so that they might avoid risks. The consequence was that every paymaster, so far from making a fortune, had been left with stoppage against his accounts, because of informality. These stoppages amounted in the aggregate to \$25,000 each for the first half of the war. They were not made on account of any default, but because odders were permitted to sign pay-rolls by mak-

war. They were not made on account of any default, but because soldiers were permitted to sign pay-rolls by mak-ing a cross without a witness. Mr. Darling inquired how many paymasters there had

been in the army.

Mr. Schenck replied that there had been some 500 or

Mr. Darling asked what would be the largest amount Mr. Schenck replied that it was limited to \$1,000 per nnum during the war.

Mr. DaeLing calculated that as each paymaster would

Mr. Darling calculated that as each paymaster would have some \$5,000, that would require an aggregate sum of \$2,500,000. He asked why naval paymasters were not included in the terms of the bill. Army paymasters ranked as Majors, and received about \$3,000 a year. They had been able to keep fast horses and perhaps fast other things. [Laughter.] Large amount of Government funds, held by these men, had been used for a speculating purposes. The naval paymasters, on the other hand, had gone through the perils of war, and received only \$1,400 per annum. Their responsibilities had been quite as great, and their personal risk a great deal more. He was willing to see justice done to all, and did not wish to see any class legislation.

and their personal risk a great deal more. He was willing to see justice done to all, and did not wish to see any class legislation.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that nothing connected with the navy had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. To show the difficulties under which army paymasters had labored, he sent up, and had read by the Clerk, a letter from one of those officers, detailing the difficulties of the position. He did not pretend that a paymaster, receiving the compensation of a major, was not well enough paid for his duties, under ordinary circumstances; but Congress was legislating now as it found it necessary to do in all former cases at the close of the war, with the reasons for it increased ten thousand fold. it necessary to do in all former cases at the close of the war, with the reasons for it increased ten thousand fold, from the nature of the late war, the number of troops, &c. Beside his colleague (Bingham) had an amendment to offer, which would confine this allowance to a set-off against stoppages.

Mr. BINGHAM sent up his amendment to be read. It provides that the additional case allowance to the read.

Mr. Bungha's sent up his amendment to be read. It provides that the additional pay allowed by the act should only be applied to the satisfaction of 'stoppages and suspensions on the accounts of paymasters. He mentioned the case of a paymaster who had in good faith paid \$25,000 to an lows regiment which was not entitled to it.

Mr. Washiuane (Ind.) regarded the amendment as simply offering a premium to a paymaster's ignorance or faults. No stoppage was on record against any paymaster, except for negligence, fault or crime on his part. Without the amendment, the bill was simply a proposition to increase the pay of paymasters, not in the future, but for the past five years. Why? Was it because their pay was not sufficient in the first place? Was it because \$3,000 a year was not enough? That plea could not be made for every officer and soldier who went into the army because he had acted in good faith and had lost by it. Further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

A UNIFORM MILITIA SYSTEM.

Mr. WHISON introduced a bill to provide for the National defense, by establishing a uniform militia and organizing an active volunteer militia throughout the United States. It is the original bill, ordered to be recommitted with a few alterations. The Bureau of Militia is placed in the War Department, instead of the Adjutant-General is Department, instead of the Adjutant-General instead of the Adjutant-General

clause read, "All sums actually disbursed by them to troops actually serving in the field."

Mr. Schenck accepted the amendment, and moved the

The House refused to second the previous question, and the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

to-merrow.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. BIDWELL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back with a substitute the bill to amend the Agricultural College set.

After a pretty discursive debate, and the amendment of the substitute, the substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of 96 to 33.

The bill as passed enacts that the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1852, entitled, "an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the general land office: provided that the States now represented in Congress which have not avuiled themselves of the grant of land contained in the said act of July 2, 1862, be and they are hereby entitled to avail themselves of the benefits thereof by complying with the provisions of the said act, and of this act, according to their present representation in Congress: provided, further, that where any Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union, such new State shall be entitled to the benefits of the said act of July 2, 1862, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three vears of its admission into the Union, and proshall be entitled to the benefits of the said act of July 2, 1862, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance prescribed in this act: provided further, that any State which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college as described in the fourth section of said act after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July 2, 1862, shall have expired.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to incorporate the Howard Institute and Home for the District of Columbia. This was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, after having been read twice.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KETCHUM presented the petition of 101 citizens of Pine Plains, New-York, asking for increased protection and American wool.

Also a memorial from the citizens of Hudson, New-York, for a change in the law for the taxation of stoves composed of cast and sheet iron respectively, so that the tax shall be imposed on the increased value only. These were appropriately referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideraration of the Senate bill, passed March 9, to reimburso the State of Missouri the moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning the Militis forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.

The bill appropriates \$6,775,060. The Committee on Appropriations report an amendment reducing the amount by \$60,000.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to amend by striking out the

Appropriations report an amendment reducing the amount by \$20,000.

Mr. Wentworth moved to amend by striking out the first section, and argued that the bill should have been referred, not to the Committee on Appropriations, but to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Stevens defended the bill.

Mr. Loan made an hour's speech, detailing the history of the circumsiances which formed the basis of this claim against the Government.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) agreed with his colleagne (Wentworth) that the bill should have been referred to the Committee on Claims. It was nothing but a claim of the State of Missouri. He proceeded to discuss the history of affairs in Missouri during the war.

He yielded to Mr. Benjamin, who corrected this history in some particulars.

Mr. Wilson (lowa) inquired whether the appropriation in the bill included the amount of direct tax which was to be deducted.

Mr. Loan replied that the amount of the claim was

Shelhadlpaid several millions for these purposes, but was not now making any claim for that. All the troops that had been called out by State authority had been paid by the State, but this claim was for troops called out by the United States Government and who served in the army. It was precisely like the case of Pennsylvanis, which State was reimbursed by a law passed the other day. Mr. Whrothr inquired how much money Missouri had received from Congress, on account of such claims as

Mr. BENJAMIN replied that she had not received one ceived \$800,000. This bill should not pass while New-Jersey made no claim for the \$2,600,000 which she had expended in a good cause, and with a free beart. General debate on the bill was closed by unanimous

Mr. Kasson moved to amend the bill, by making the

Mr. Kasson moved to amend the bill, by making the first section read, "The President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners."

The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Washburne (Ill.) moved to amend the amendment by adding to the first section the following:
And said Commissioners shall sit as a board in the State of Missouri, and shall be authorized to call winesses before them and examine them, under eath, and to appoint a clerk, at a compensation of \$1,500 per assum during the time he shall be employed.

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill was still further amended, and the Committee arose and reported back the bill and amendments.
The various amendments were agreed to.
The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Le Blood demanded the yeas and mays, which were refused.

fused.

The bill was passed by a vote on division of 68 to 25.

The bill was passed by a vote on division of 68 to 25.

As amended and passed it reads as follows:
That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of money expended by the State of Missouri in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, and paying such State forces as have been called into service in said State since the 3th day of August, 1861, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of rebellion against the United States.
And said Commissioners shall be authorized to call witnesses and examine them under oath.
And said Commissioners shall be authorized to employ a clerk, at a rate of componsation not exceeding \$1,500 per aunum.

SEC. 2. And be it further exacted, That the Commissioners so appointed shall proceed, subject to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, at once to examine all the items of expenditures made by said State for the purpose herein named, allowing only for disbursements made and amounts assumed by the State for enrolling, equipping, subsisting and paying such troops as were called out by the Governor at the request of the United States Department commander, commanding the district in which Missouri may have at the time been included, by the express order, consent or concurrence of such commander, or which may have been employed in suppressing rebellion in said State, under the authority and command of Federal officers. And no allowance shall be made for any troops who did not perform actual military service in full concert and cooperation with the authorities of the United States, and subject to their orders.

SEC. 3. And be it further exacted, That is making up said account for the convenience of the accounting officers of the Government, the Commissioners shall state separately the amounts expended respectively for expoling, equipping, arming, subsisting and paying said troops, and from the aggregate amount they shall deduct the amount due by the said State to the United States, under the act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, pay, interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." Approved August 5, 1861.

SEC. 4. And be it further exacted. That in the adjustment of accounts under this act the Commissioners shall not allow for any expenditures or compensation for service at a rate greater than was at the time authorized by the laws of the United States, and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sign 5. And be it further enected. That, so soon as said Commissioners shall have made up said account and ascertained the balance, as herein directed, he shall make a written report theref, showing the different items of expenditure as herein-before stated to the Secretary, and shall transmit all the testimony taken by said Commissioners to the Secretary of the Treasury; and if, on examination by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, the accounts shall be found to be just and correct, the same shall be paid.

Sec. 6. And be it further exacted, That the Commissioners, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties, he severally sworn that they will carefully examine the accounts existing between the United States and the State of Missouri, and that they will, to the best of their ability, make a just, true and impartial statement thereof as required by this act. They shall receive such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding \$10 per day for each day of actual service.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Doubt about the Fenian Purpose-Alf Quiet on the Maine Border-Excitement in Enerport Harber-Activity in Fenian Be-

Resiport Harbor-Activity in Feniam Recerbiting.

Toronto, C. W., Wednesday, April II, 1866.

The examination of the Fenians arrested at Cornwall begins to-day. The Hon. John S. MacDonald has been engaged for the defense.

The Globe this morning has the following:

"There is no longer any doubt that O'Mahony is concentrating a force near the New-Ermswick frontier. This is clearly in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and the Wesbington authorities must speedily take action upon the subject. We are not anxious that the American Government should act hurriedly. In a free government, time must be allowed for talk, and it is not well for any government to oppose a movement which commands a measure of popular sympathy without clear proof that the law is being broken. But marching armed men toward the frontier is an act of war which the American Government must suppress if they intend to do their duty toward their neighbors."

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, April II, 1866.

Sheehy was up in the police court to-day, and remanded till to-morrow, when he is to be turned ower to the officer from Cornwall. A great crowd of sympathizers gathered around the lock-up, and the prisoner was removed to juil for safe keeping. The trial of Murphy and his party occurs at Cornwall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

There is much excitement in the province.

Toronto, Wednesday, April II, 1866.

The examination of the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall was conducted with closed doors, excluding the Press. The prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next. All quiet.

Exstront. Me., Wednesday, April II, 1866.

The Fenians are quiet to-day.

The British steamer Rossinh has sailed for St. Andrew.

The steamer Pylades lies off Campo Bello Island.

Exstront. Me., Wednesday, April II, 1866.

Two large English war vessels are here now with steam constantly kept up, port-holes open and everything ready. The American ser wild, and consider it a challenge.

American veteran are joining the Circles of Fenians, The Fenians are in convention.

The Americans are wild, and consider it a challenge.

American veterans are joining the Circles of Fenians.

The Fenians are in convention.

Both the English vessels are on the wrong track.

Deserters from the English troops are joining the Circles, and active recruiting of volunteers is going on.

Eastroor, Wedneslay, April II, 1886.

The Fenians have hired the Town Hall for three days, to hold meetings. There is an open session to-night.

There is another large British steamer off Campo Bello, with a large force of men ashors at work.

A number of Fenians left on a sailing vessel last night, secretly.

secretly.

A large steamer, with the American flag and private signal, has just gone up the river toward St. Andrews. SECOND DESPATCH.

EASTPORT, Wednesday, April 11, 1866.

The excitement continues. The Fenians public columnia is pression.

rention is in session.

British war steamers are continually arriving, and patrolling the harbor and Saint Croix River.

Fifty Fenians have left in a schooner—destination un-

known.

A suspicious steamer, showing the American colors, has just passed into Saint Croix River.

There are Fenian arrivals continually.

EASTFORT, Me., Wednesday, April 11, 1866.

There has been a mysterious appearance of several cannon bought here by unknown parties. Cartridges are being manufactured here.

There is tremendous excitement at St. Andrews, and volunteers are deserting, while numerous mysterious disappearances of numbers of Irishmen in the frontier towns are rumored. They are supposed to have joined the Fenians.

Whole families are flying from the border. Resignation of a Center.

Mr. John Hasson has resigned his position of Center of the Philadelphia Circle of the Femian Brotherhood. His successor has not yet been elected.

Mr. Wilson (lowa) inquired whether the appropriation in the bill included the amount of direct tax which was \$7,456,000, and that from that sum was deducted the amount of direct tax, over \$700,000.

Mr. WISON (lowa) understood, then, that this bill in effect appropriated over \$7,000,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) said that all this was in the line of his remarks. There was a bill involving this large amount, reported from a committee which had roally no jurisdiction over it, and without any written report to enable the House to understand it. He did not want to do injustice to the State of Missouri, but he thought the committee should rise and report back the bill, and that the House should then refer it to the Committee of Claims. He pointed out the impropriety of giving on man, to be appointed by the President, the power conferred upon the Commissioners in this bill.

Mr. Kasson suggested an amendment, providing for three Commissioners unstead of one, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. LOAN had no objection to that.

Mr. WROFT pointed out the fact that the militia of New-Jersey had marched into Pennsylvania to defend that State from invasion, and had not yet been paid in full. A general bill had been reported, and it was unfair to permit Missyupi to come in and have special legislation for her benefit.

Mr. VAR HORN (Mo.) said the gentleman from New-Jersey was not discussing facts. The general bill he referred to was not a law, and might never be a law. But this case did not come within that category. Missouri was claiming in this bill nothing for expenses or bounties. Shej had paid several millions for; these purposes, but was not now making any claim for that. All the troops

1,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer.

Deering was a cattle-dealer, aged 38 years; Miss Keating, his cousin, was aged 49. His feur children ranged from 14 months to 8 years. His residence is located in the suburbs about a ruile and a half below the Navy-Yard. The murderer has not yet been captured.

The affair has produced a great sensation in the city.

Murder at Albany.

This afternoon a Frenchman, name not ascertained, and a man named Michael Chesnut had an angry discussion over political matters in Broadway, near the steamboat landing, during which Chesnut struck the Frenchman a powerful blow on the head, killing him instantly. Chesnut has not yet been arrested.

The Case of Green the Murderer-Pinal Ap-Bostow, Wednesday, April 11, 1868.

The final appeal for commutation of the death sentence against Edward W. Green, the Malden murderer, was made yesterday, and was denied by Gov. Bullock this morrhing in presence of the Council. He will, accordingly, be hanged on Friday next.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Marine Intelligence-Commercial and Plnancial-Strike of Miners-Oregon Union Con-

vention-Its Nominees and Platform

SAN FRANCISCO Monday. April 9, 1866.

Hong-Kong dates to February 12 report the leading staples of import and export as without material change. New native wheat having appeared, there is little demand for foreign breadstuffs. Rice and Flour are steady.

Arrived, bark Diekman, Hamburg; steamer Pacific, Portland, with \$120,000 treasure.

Mining stocks are stronger; Savage, \$1,090; Imperial, \$142; Belcher, \$367; Choliar-Potosi, \$385; Ophir, \$767; Crown Point, \$1,400; Yellow Jacket, \$925. Legal-Tenders, 794.

San Francisco, Tuesday, April 10, 1866. Sailed, steamer Golden City, Watkins, for Panama carrying \$874,642 treasure, of which \$809,715 is for New

York.

The British bark Sir George Grey, from Valparaiso for Sydney, was wrecked on Feb. 20 on Cockburn's Islands, and sold for \$700. The captain and crew reached Table is area boats.

Sydney, was wrecked on Feb. 20 on Cockburn's Islands, and sold for \$700. The captain and crew reached Tahiti in open boats.

Ophir, \$770: Belcher, 376; Yellow Jacket, \$935; Chollar-Potosi, \$382; Crown Point, \$1,390.

SAS FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 10, 1866.

A strike took place yesterday among the miners of thancw Almaden Quicksilver mine. The grievances complained of are their being compelled to lease houses, and the price of supplies of the Company. They hold possession of the mines and allow no one to work, but have committed no violence.

The Oregon Union State Convention have nominated for Congress Rufus Mallory of Macon; for Governor, Geo. L. Woods of Wasco. Resolutions were adopted declaring that representation goes with taxation, and expressing a desire that civil and political privileges be given to the late rebellious States when compatible with the national safety and that of the loyal people of those States. The closing resolution protests against taxation or the selling of Government mineral lands.

The Wisconsin Legislature Censures Schato MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, April 11, 1866.
The Wisconsin Legislature passed resolutions last night severely censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the Civil Rights bill in disobedience of instructions, and

leclaring that it is his duty to resign.

Navigation on the Mississippi. Milwaukee, Wednesday, April 11, 18
The ice has broken up on the Mississippi River at
Paul's. The river is now open for navigation.

La Crosse, Wis., Wednesday, April 11, 1866. The steamer Northern Light was sunk this morning by ice on the Mississippi River, fourteen miles below this place. No lives lost.

Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, April 11, 1984
The Lake is clear of ice to-day. The steamer Montreal
will commence her trips as a ferry between this city and
Plattsburg to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

copies are printed for members of Congress.